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a pamphlet supplement of 1917. If sales are enough to justify such action, it is to be presumed further supplements will be issued at frequent intervals, to be succeeded at longer intervals by new editions of the book itself.

There are in the compilation acts on eighty subjects, grouped under twenty heads and involving considerably over one hundred Acts of Congress. One having access to a good law library can, of course, readily find all these and many more in the United States Statutes at Large, Compiled Statutes, or Federal Statutes Annotated. He may however find it convenient to have on his own shelves in a single volume some statutes to which he will have most occasion to refer. Evidently the compiler has in mind the need not merely of the layman who might want to read the law on interstate commerce, taxation, labor and food regulations, etc., but also the lawyer, for he includes the Federal Judicial and Criminal Codes, Bankruptcy Act, trademark and copyright laws. He omits the patent laws and some others that another compiler would have preferred to some of those included. The ordinary citizen, however, will find here most of the Federal statutes concerning him as an individual, especially the recent legislation growing out of the war, and those having to do with labor and business.

E. C. GODDARD.

HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, by Wm. L. Clark, Jr., Second Edition, by William E. Mickell, B. S., L. L. M., Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania. St. Paul: West Publishing, Co., 1918.

Clark's Criminal Procedure has been well and favorably known to students preparing for the profession of the law and in less degree to lawyers for more than twenty years. It is an elementary work of the Hornbook Series. The second edition now given to the public is the outgrowth of facts and events stated by the learned Editor substantially as follows: The law governing criminal procedure has undergone considerable change in the two decades since the original edition appeared. This change has been brought about partly by statutory enactment and partly by judicial legislation. The change wrought by both these agencies has been in the same direction—toward a more rational system of procedural law. The super-technicalities once dominating criminal procedure are yearly attacked by legislatures and daily meeting with less respect by the courts.

Out of these facts and events the learned editor finds reason for concluding that this second edition is not only justified but necessary. The second edition differs from the first in no very material or substantial way. Some few changes in the original text have been made. These changes consist in the main of amplification of the statement of the rule or principle rather than in change of its essence. With comparatively few exceptions the cases cited in the first edition are repeated in the second. Something like a thousand additional cases are cited. These form the basis of new notes.

This second edition does not give the impression that any wholesale or wonderful transformation has taken place in the substantials of criminal procedure during the last two decades or that startling or exceptional changes

have been made in the essentials, but it does give evidence, of what would be desired and expected, a wholesale, moderate, sane, conservative reform no so much of the essentials as of the non-essentials of criminal procedure, to the end always that exact and speedy justice may be done alike to prosecutor and accused

R. E. BUNKER.

THE ARGENTINE CIVIL CODE (Effective January 1, 1871). Together with Constitution and Law of Civil Registry. Translated by Frank L. Joannini, from the Original Spanish Texts as Officially Promulgated. Revision Committee: Phanor J. Eder, Robert J. Kerr, Joseph Wheless, Boston, U. S. A. Boston Book Company, 1917, pp. xxxii., 732

This volume is published under the auspices of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association, in the Foreign Civil Code Series. The translator, who has already proved his capacity in several translations for the Bureau of Insular affairs, has wisely transliterated civil law terms instead of attempting to find common law translations for them, and has then put into an extensive index—more than one hundred papers—the necessary help for those unacquainted with civil law phraseology. The well written introduction by Mr. Eder gives a sketch of the history of Argentine law, the sources of the codes and the relations of the Civil Code to other parts of the law, together with a very good bibliography of Argentine law. This Argentine Code is a “one man code.” It was drawn up by Dr. Velez Sarsfield, one of the most distinguished of the Argentine jurists of his day, and “was enacted into law, without any discussion whatsoever, on September 29, 1869.” He used as the basis for his codification the Project of Civil Code for Brazil, by Freitas, and drew from this source more than fifteen hundred of the four thousand and eighty-five articles. The remaining articles were taken from various other codes and commentaries on Roman law, and include eleven hundred articles from the French Code and fifty-two from the Louisiana Civil Code. The classification is one based on rights rather than on rules of law, the first book being on persons and personal rights in family relations, the second on personal rights in civil actions, the third on real rights and the fourth on the transmission of rights in general. Whether this is more than a mere change in phraseology seems doubtful; at any rate, as being only a matter of classification, it is not very important. The translation is clear and in general free of the foreign idiom. The original avoids wherever possible the abstract definition of a legal institution but instead states concise premises on which the institution rests, thus avoiding the feature of our Louisiana Civil Code that has been so often criticised and giving due heed to the warning of Javolenus that *omnis definitio in jure civili periculosa est*. The translation is a timely and welcome addition to our legal apparatus for dealing with our great sister republic to the south in the many readjustments of world relations that are to come after the war.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.